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POETRY.

From the Democratic Review.

THE REBELLION OF FREEDOM.

AN EXTRACT FROM "THE REBEL CHIEFTAIN," A MANUSCRIPT POEM.

BY GEORGE D. STRONG.

'Twas sunset, and the scattered Day
But half his golden banner furled,
Reluctant to resign his sway,
And leave so fair, so bright a world;
The sobbing waves had sunk to rest,
Like infant on its mother's breast,
Beneath thy shadow, bleak Cronet!
The placid slumberers, gently fanned
By fragrant breezes from the land,
The smile low bright, the kiss how sweet,
When summer winds and waters meet!
And though the zephyr doth but lave
His warm lip in the amorous wave,
And though into its swelling breast
The wanderer is but briefly pressed,
Yet have not myriad lovers sworn
Of such fleet joys is rapture born?
While in one fond endearing kiss
Is centered, at a time like this,
A whole eternity of bliss!
The light had faded in hall and bower—
The virgin dove had kissed the flower—
The dog-wood's odorous blossoms swung
Like snowy censers o'er the deep,
And vines, like faithful vassals, clung
To Craig and fissure, rock and steep;
But though each sweet, low sound that rose
From vine and thicket, breathed repose,
Yet he who viewed the gathering storm
That lowered o'er manhood's brow of care,
And scanned, in many a varied form,
The stern resolve that triumphed there,
Would deem some mortal earthquake throes
Was heaving in the depths below.
The sexton's spade slept by the tomb,
The shuttle paused upon the loom,
The axe reposed within the wood,
The plough-share in the furrow stood,
Inactive lay the useless sail,
The rusty scythe swung from the nail,
No echo from the anvil came,
Mute hung the millstone on its frame,
No more the herd-boy's whistle rang,
But soon was heard the clime's clang,
While battle shout and cannon's roar
Shook the vexed earth from sea to shore.
Piercing carnage, then, with crimson trail
Rode like a meteor o'er the gate,
And leopards' wrongs, by hatred nursed,
In lava streams of vengeance burst!
Then forth in dazzling streams of light
Our Eagle standard winged its flight!
Where'er it waved, o'er land or sea,
Uprose the anthems of the free,
Till nations, awed, in wonder gazed,
To where its spangled glories blazed!
They saw before its track of fire
Systems of fraud in pang expire,
While bigot thrall and despot away
Were swept like noxious mists away!

POPULAR TALES.

THE PIRATE.

BY MRS. LEE.

Towards the close of the last century, one of her majesty's small frigates, the Sylph, having cruised for some time in the Indian Sea, was short of water, and made for one of the numerous islands in that ocean, to replenish her casks. Two midshipmen and a boat's crew, well armed, were sent on shore to reconnoitre, but, after several hours search in the western part of the island, they were obliged to return unsuccessful, and without having seen any living thing, except birds, reptiles and insects. Convinced, however, from the luxuriance of the vegetation that fresh water must exist there, Captain D—, the commander of the Sylph, ordered one of the lieutenants to make a second trial the next day. He and his men accordingly started at daylight and rowing in the contrary direction to that taken the preceding morning, they came to a small creek, which proved to be an outlet of a stream; but the water, even when they had proceeded some distance up, was so brackish, that it could not possibly answer their purpose. The trees became more lofty, the jungle thicker, and the soil gradually assumed a rocky aspect close to the stream. "All these signs betoken water," said the lieutenant to himself, and leaving one or two men in charge of the boat, he, with the rest, jumped ashore in order to penetrate through the jungle. Armed with hatchets, they made their way in to the mass of bushes and creepers, which formed a barrier at almost every step, and after much toil reached an open space, covered with short thick grass.

The distance which they had come was not great; but the toil had been heavy, and they were glad to rest themselves. A spring of clear pure water gushed from between two low rocks, of which they availed themselves, to bathe their hands and faces, and to refresh their parched throats; and they threw themselves down upon the beautiful carpet beneath them. The loveliest flowers bloomed around, the jessamine, in tropical profusion, hung in festoons from tree to tree and perfumed the air; and birds of the most brilliant plumage fluttered among the branches.

After an hour's rest, the lieutenant started up, and rousing his men, ordered them to return by the path which they had themselves cut, for, said he, "I see no way of getting to the springs which will serve us. We must make another trial to-morrow, and go quite round the island. Now we must be gone." The men took their hatchets and departed, but he still lingered in this tiny paradise, and again went round its outskirts, to seek for some outlet. While thus occupied, his foot struck against something loose which lay in the grass, and stooping to pick it up, he found a small dagger, wrought in the oriental fashion, and the shining condition of which proved that it had been recently dropped. He turned round in expectation of seeing the owner, but there was not the slightest trace of any human being; he called, he whistled, but the silence was undisturbed by man.

Securing the dagger, he was about to retrace his steps, when a low murmuring sound met his ear; he paused and it ceased. "Speak again," said he.

"Hush!" replied the voice. "Big pirate close by, ship in rocks! other side, men sick. Go now, come again to-morrow."

Hesitating as to the prudence of himself verifying this intelligence, he considered for a minute, then hastily joined his men, who, uneasy at his absence, had just determined to seek him. He was the last to enter the boat, and stood upright in it, without appearing to think of those around him, when suddenly springing again on the bank, "Belay a little my lads!" he exclaimed, "I should like to climb that tree, and see if from the top I can discover any other way to the springs."

Climbing to the trunk like a cat, Lieutenant Neville soon attained the summit, and what he saw there he did not impart to his men, but coming down and seating himself in the stern of the boat, he gave orders to row back to the ship. "They obeyed in silence; but after a few minutes of apparent meditation, he raised his head with a cheerful, animated look, and said: 'We must try again and go northwards.'"

By the time he trod the planks of his floating home, he had entirely regained his cheerfulness, and stepping lightly on the quarter deck, cap in hand, he reported his adventure to the commanding officer, adding, that from the tree he had climbed, he had seen the masts of a vessel, and that he hoped if Captain D— should decide on attacking the pirate, he might be allowed to conduct the enterprise.

"Certainly, Mr. Neville," replied Captain D—, "it is your turn; but so formidable a force as we know this fellow to possess requires some deliberation as to the best mode of meeting it. How many of his men are sick we cannot tell; he himself may be ill, but there are others to take his place, who are not inferior to him in point of courage, and scarcely so in authority over their lawless crew. However," continued Captain D—, "with an air of great satisfaction, 'I flatter myself we have caught him at last, and it shall go very hard with us if we do not secure him.'"

Retiring to the cabin with his lieutenants, all three deliberated on the best mode of securing the prize; the effervescing courage of the younger officer being tempered by the experience of the elders. In a spot so little known to them, it was not deemed advisable to undertake the attack during the night; still time was to be lost, as, if the pirate ascended the vicinity of the Sylph, and should not be in a condition to fight, there was little doubt but that he would be off immediately, and from the speed of his vessel, wholly escape them. The moon rose late, and all were to be in readiness to start when she was fully up; but first communicating to the men the supposition from what had passed, that the pirate was on the other side of the island, volunteers were called for to man the boats. The whole crew expressed their willingness to undertake the duty, but, as all could not be employed, one of the midshipmen was desired to cast lots among them, and those on whom they fell were ordered to take some rest while the others made preparations for the expedition. A careful watch was kept; and the young lieutenant, far from turning into his cot himself, superintended all the operations, seeing that the arms were in good order, and the ammunition provided for the pistols. The boarding-pikes, cutlasses, and grappling irons, were stowed away in the bottom of the boats, and over them were placed the empty casks, to give the expedition when at a distance the semblance of a watering party.

At length the moment arrived when all was ready; the men were full of joy and alacrity, and the lieutenant and midshipmen seemed to tread on air. Captain D— rose to see them off, and at parting with Mr. Neville, impressed on him the necessity of using the utmost caution and proceeding with perfect coolness and prudence. "I know it, sir," he replied, slightly lifting his cap from his head; "I own that I am very apt to be impetuous, but indeed, sir, you may now confide in me, for I have dearly bought a little coolness; his eyes slightly glancing at a scar upon his hand, which was an evidence that the wound there inflicted had nearly disabled him for life.

"I believe it, and, as a proof," said Captain D—, "I give you command of this expedition. I am happy to see that the lots have fallen well, and, had you picked your men, you could not have had a better crew. May God grant you success."

In silence did the men embark, and steering for the island, they rounded the eastern point, avoiding the creek up which he knew that no vessel of any size could go, but quite uncertain as to what was on the other side. Here they came to a ridge of rocks, which entirely concealed them. Lieutenant Neville, ordering them to lie

close, mounted one of the peaks with infinite labor, and no sooner had he reached the summit, than a most beautiful sight presented itself. In a peaceful cove, formed into the shape of a crescent by the ridge of rocks on either side with the island itself shelving down to it, lay the exquisite vessel of the pirate under bare poles, and every one on board apparently buried in slumber. An awning was stretched across the quarter deck, and every thing wore the appearance of utter security, and an intention to make a long stay in that spot. In fact, nothing could be better calculated to restore health; the verdant shore, the little amphitheatre of wood behind it, the picturesque rocks imparting beauty and freshness; the tranquility; all transformed it into a perfect ocean gem, and contrasted it strangely with the ferocious character of those who were taking advantage of its loveliness. The vessel itself was of exquisite shape; long and sharp was her hull, and painted white, with a broad green streak; her tall and taper spars were calculated to carry those lofty small sails which catch the light breezes of the tropical seas; her figure-head was a tigress, most admirably carved, as if springing on her prey. This was, probably, meant to convey not only the character, but the name of the vessel, for so had her commander called her.

Descending as speedily as possible, Lieutenant Neville re-entered the boat, and gave orders to his men to pull round the rocks, but if possible, to find a pass through them to take advantage of, as he thought much depended upon his coming near before the enemy knew of their approach. The enemy was evidently numerous, and certainly of the most formidable nature, but not once did any individual of the crew think of their comparatively small number and each, strong in himself, believed that he was as good as any five of the 'rascals' whom he had to encounter.

Passing swiftly between two of the rocks they kept close in to the shore, as if seeking to a landing place for their casks. When within gunshot of the 'Tigress,' a voice from the bows proved that some watch was still kept on board.

"Now, lads," said the lieutenant, "pull with all your might, and straight for the ship!"

"Boat ahoy!" again proceeded from the 'Tigress,' and several heads then appeared. "Long and strong" were the strokes given by the Englishmen to their oars, the boat flew across the glassy surface of the cove, till they were within close hail, and the union jack was hoisted. The signal remained unanswered, but the alarm was given, and the decks appeared to teem with life.

"We are in want of water," said Lieutenant Neville; "can you tell us where to fill our casks?" There was evidently a consultation on board, and while it was holding the Englishman approached, the grappling hooks were fixed to the vessel, and they poured upon her decks armed to the teeth. Lieutenant Neville being the foremost, and in spite of his promised caution, so rapid had been his ascent, that for a few moments he stood alone among the ruffians of the 'Tigress.'

"Treason ho!" cried a loud voice, which reached from stem to stern of the vessel; "fire among them!"

But it was no longer time; they were already engaged in close combat with the ruffian crew, some of whom were only half dressed, while others in their thin and pale faces, bore evidence of recent sickness. Seizing the first weapons which they could find, there seemed to be no end to the forms which issued from every part of the ship; and they disputed every foot of the deck with the assailants, showing a desperation which supplied the place of strength. The Englishmen, keeping as closely together as possible, in two parties went fore and aft and literally heaved them down with their heavy strokes and self-possessed movements; now and then they whispered to each other, "Hot work this!" but the wedge was too close to be broken, and frequently the pistol which would have given the mortal blow was wrested from the hands of the pirates, and hurled over their heads into the water. One voice was heard every where, directing and encouraging the men, and that proceeded from the captain of the pirates; who, standing at the door of his cabin, deliberately aimed at the intruders when he could do so without wounding his own men, a circumstance most difficult to avoid in the confusion of a close fight. Through his bronzed complexion his thick moustaches, and long hair, which fell wildly about his face, signs of illness were still apparent; but his hand was steady, and his voice thundered above the imprecations and the cries and groans of the wounded and dying, who were now beginning to strew the deck.

The number of combatants was evidently thinned, though but few of the Englishmen had fallen. Lieutenant Neville gradually advanced towards the cabin door, when the pirate, whose pistols were already discharged, levelled a pike at him, which slightly grazed his side, and entered the left arm. Regardless of the blood which followed, the young man now engaged with the pirate hand to hand in mortal combat. The remainder of the crew had drawn themselves up in a body before the cabin; the Englishmen, then quitting their close order of fight, sprang upon them, and many dropped from wounds or exhaustion. At length their leader, finding his chance of victory becoming every moment less, suddenly left his adversary, and darted into the cabin, and as instantaneously returned, bearing in his arms a young female, who struggled to get free; but retaining her in his iron grasp he shouted, "Behold your countrywoman! she is my prisoner, and shall not survive me; the first who strikes shall see this dagger plunged into her heart!"

The lady fainted, and the Englishmen, appalled, stayed their already uplifted arms; but the scene was changed in a moment; some unseen

person from behind made a cut at the pirate's head, and struck him to the deck, upon which he fell lifeless. The remainder of the crew yielded themselves prisoners; the lady was dragged from under the bleeding body of the pirate, and as Lieutenant Neville carried her into the cabin, and laid her upon the sofa, he lamented his inability to attend to her, and try to restore her life. An old negro, however, claimed her as his mistress, said he would do every thing for her, and she was left to his care.

Binding up his own wound with a handkerchief, for the loss of blood began to make him feel faint, Lieutenant Neville sought for means of securing his prisoners. He had not far to seek, as the 'Tigress' was amply provided with irons, which were immediately fastened upon them, and a guard placed over them. The next care was to clear the encumbered deck. Of all those who had fallen on the side of the pirate, not one survived; but almost all the wounded Englishmen eventually recovered, and Lieutenant Neville was on the point of putting them into the boats, to send them back to the ship, when he heard a signal gun, and looking to seaward he saw the Sylph approaching, ready to fire upon the enemy in case assistance had been necessary. Joyfully did he hoist his own British flag on board the 'Tigress,' and the Sylph hailing the signal, bore down upon her. Uneasy at the prolonged absence of his men, and at the uncertainty attending their movements and success, Captain D— had anxiously followed in their track, unwilling to deprive them of the glory of conquest, yet hoping to support them in case of need. The port-holes of his ship were opened, her guns were primed, and murderous would have been the broadside she had prepared to pour upon her adversary; but the well known jack showed that all was done, and that the brave band had triumphed.

Lieutenant Neville then joined the Sylph, and presenting the pistols and dagger of the chief to Captain D—, reported what had been accomplished. "Keep the arms, my dear fellow, for they are your well-earned trophies. And now let the doctor look at your wounds, for you are beginning to turn pale. I will go on board the 'Tigress' with another doctor, and see to the rest." A cordial was given, and the wounds were dressed, while Captain D— proceeded to make all the necessary arrangements.

His first care was for the wounded men, who were all carefully conveyed to their own berths on board the Sylph; by the surgeon; and the next was for the lady, whom he had found in the cabin, restored indeed, almost to animation, but scarcely believing in her rescue, and panting with alarm and expectation. Her sole companion was the old negro, who stood by her side, endeavoring to assure her that all danger was over now; "dat de Englis had took de ship!"

"When Captain D— entered, he exclaimed, 'Eh! Look, missy, dere's massa captain!' She raised her eyes, and did, indeed, behold the friend of her father, and who had been distinguished by him with more than common affection.

"Oh! I see how it is!" said Captain D—, when the mutual recognition was over; "the dog of a pirate took you on your way from the Isle of France to Calcutta; and your father—?"

The lady made no reply, but shuddered, when the negro stepped up to Captain D—, and said in a low voice, "Pirate kill old massa; missy cry, pray for him, but he stab him, and den throw him into de sea. Him spare only young missy and old Yusuf; him take all only give missy some clothes to put on, take all massa's gold and rings. Poor old massa, and poor Misser Henry, I'm tinkin' him die for fear missy nobel come, but I'm tell her keep good heart, and God and Yusuf take care of her."

The poor young lady, who, during this effusion on the part of her faithful attendant, had sat with her head buried in her hands, now confirmed all that he had said, and added that the pirate, having learned that she was on the way to her friends at Calcutta, (and here a slight blush tinged her cheek) had, she supposed, looked for ransom, for he had treated her with respect and attention, and had constantly suffered her to have Yusuf by her side, and even allowed him to sleep outside her cabin door.

"But now," added she, "I know I am safe. Yet I have witnessed so many horrors, and shed so many tears, that I seem as if I had none left. I cannot rejoice in my own rescue, for my poor father's fate is continually before me, and I seem as if my mind could scarcely comprehend, even now, what my real situation may be."

"Your real situation, dear lady, is that of being under the care and protection of a faithful friend, who mourns for your father's fate nearly as much as you do, and who will supply to you the place of that father. It is not I, however, whom you must thank for your deliverance; it is my brave lieutenant, to whom I shall introduce you presently; but you need repose and leaving Yusuf to follow you with all that you require, you must go on board the Sylph, and there gradually receive the conviction that happiness is yet in store for you."

The lady having taken her departure, Captain D— had the deck cleaned, and the bodies taken ashore to be buried. Only two Englishmen had fallen, but the grave dug for the pirates was large and deep. A rude inscription was cut in wood, and placed at the head of each mound, bearing the date of the action, and its results, with the name of the two gallant fellows who fell in conflict; the prisoners were put under hatches, and the prize mangled from the frigate, Lieutenant Neville having the command. Plenty of water was procured, the wounded men revived, and as soon as the 'Tigress' could be got ready for sea, she, in company with the Sylph, sailed for Calcutta, where they arrived without accident.

It is needless to state, that the imprisoned pirates stood their trial, were condemned and executed, and that restitution of as much of the property found in the 'Tigress' as could be claimed was instantly made. The rest was divided between the officers and crew of the Sylph. Lieutenant Neville's promotion reached him as soon as communication could be held with England, but there were two mysterious points which he could not satisfactorily clear up, and he determined to ask Yusuf for any information he might be able to afford, especially as he had remarked, under the negro's appearance, a degree of shrewdness for which he had not at first given him credit.

Calling him to his side one day when they were at Calcutta, "I have had too much to do to attend to you, old boy," said he; "but now I must have some talk with you. In the first place, was it your voice I heard in the wood?"

"The negro chuckled, and replied, 'Yes massa, 'twas I tell you about big pirate. I'm go ashore every day, and get flowers and water for missy; every body in pirate ship take no notice of Yusuf, think him stupid, so him see all. I let em think den I no watched, you see, massa, and who know but I do some good to missy. Old massa bery kind to Yusuf, feed him, keep him, teach him, make him pray; him dead, and nobody

but Yusuf take care of missy. Dat day you come I hear Englis talk, so I'm hide, cuse den kill me. I listen, listen, and den I know big Englis ship close by, and I tought how I save you, massa."

"Then it was you dropped the dagger?"

"Yes, massa."

"You are a fine fellow, Yusuf?"

"Yes, massa; I no tell missy; stupid Yusuf, keep him secret, but I look every minute for Englis ship, and when pirate men fast asleep, I no woko him for tell him to fight."

"Now, the second thing is, who struck the pirate down?"

"Dat me, massa; nobody look wadder stupid Yusuf fight, and when dat great tiger man take missy away, and throw me down, I take him great hatchet, run after him, and cut him head till he die."

"Why, Yusuf, we may thank you, then, for what has happened; but you may be sure you will never want friends among us?"

"Mo want nothing, massa, only live always wid missy."

All was astir in the government house at Calcutta, for the wedding of the fair captive. The captain of the frigate was not the bridegroom. No! he had his own dear wife at home, neither was the brave lieutenant the bridegroom. No! he had never thought of such a thing; but as he was looked upon as the author of all the present happiness, he stood before the altar, and put the hand of the lovely being whom he had rescued into that of her lover, to whom she was going to be united, when seized by the pirate, and who had been so long expecting her in vain.

The church was filled with the sailors and officers of the Sylph who had been engaged on board the 'Tigress,' and magnificent were the presents which the bridegroom made to them. The calm joy with which they viewed the scene had nothing selfish in its nature; it was too much a matter of course for British sailors to do as they had done to be elated at it; and the men, scarcely knowing the value of the donations made to them, and caring still less, were not only delighted to see the young lady happy, but thought their holiday ashore when they spent all their money, ample compensation for the share they had taken in the matter.

Yusuf's wish was gratified; he lived the cherished attendant of his beloved master and mistress, and did not close his eyes till he had seen a new generation to come into the world, all the members of which bore the name of Neville, added to their other appellations.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Passed to be engrossed—Act relating to town lines—bill to incorporate the Orono Mechanic Association.

Mr. Cunningham from committee on Military pensions, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Robert Day and others. Accepted.

Passed to be enacted—Act repealing an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over New Meadows river.

An act (from the House) relative to Judicial proceedings (referred in Senate to Committee on the Judiciary) came up with the non-concurrence of the House and its adherence to its former vote. Mr. Ingalls moved to recede and concur with the House.

Messrs Ingalls and Sawtelle supported the motion, and Mr. Cary opposed it. It was finally laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smart.

Mr. Merritt called up an act to unite the Maine, Massachusetts, and N. Hampshire Rail Road, with the Boston and Maine Rail Road and moved to amend so as to make the property of Rail Road Companies in this State taxable as real estate.

Mr. M. supported his motion at considerable length. He spoke of the great and extended privileges of these Corporations, and read from the Statute to show that they had power to take gravel, timber, and such lands as they wanted, not to exceed 4 rods in width.

They owned real estate, and yet their shares were taxable as personal property, and if owned out of the State escaped taxation entirely, so far as this State was concerned.

Rail Roads depreciated the value of farms which they cut through—in some cases driving people from their free-hold—waving the flag of vested rights in triumph over the flag of individual rights. People are harassed by law suits, and in some cases handed over to the County Commissioners.

Rail Road Companies brought in a host of foreign laborers and paupers, and the people of this State were taxed for their support. This was another reason why their property should be taxed. Another reason was that the State valuation was based in part, upon the real estate of Counties. Rail Roads took a portion of this real estate, and still the County had to pay the same tax as before, while their means were thus reduced.

9000 people from 3 towns had petitioned for redress of grievances.

Mr. Ingalls objected to the amendment, as too important to be tacked on to this little unimportant Bill. A committee had the subject matter of the amendment before them, and in due time the subject would be properly investigated, and understandingly acted upon.

The apportionment Bill was then taken up and discussed by Messrs Hubbard, Parris and Merritt. The question was on the amendment to the amendment, to set off Vinalhaven from Waldo to the Hancock District.

Mr. Smart called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 18.

The question then was on striking out all after the enacting clause. And the Senate voted to strike out—yeas 20, nays 10.

After some discussion upon this amendment, in which Messrs. Dana, Ingalls and Sawtelle participated, the Senate without taking the question Adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Resolved appointing Commissioners to locate grants and settle possessory titles under the late British Treaty, were read a second time and the Senate amendments adopted.

Mr. Otis moved to amend by requiring the Governor to present to the General Government for allowance, all expenses incurred under these Resolves; which was adopted, and the Resolves as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hichborn of Prospect, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Bill to dissolve the bands of matrimony between Miles Fowler and Jane Fowler, which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Little, the House insisted on its former vote recommitting the Report on the subject of the 21st Rule of Congress, to the Slavery Committee.

Mr. Goodwin, of South Berwick, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday giving a passage to the Resolves authorizing the acceptance of moneys due this State by the General Government. He stated that he did so for the purpose of moving an amendment, protesting against the reception of the money being construed as an approval of the distribution policy. The amendment of Mr. Otis to this effect, being offered at a late hour, and acted upon so hastily, the question was not generally understood—and many members had expressed a wish that the subject should be again presented for more deliberate consideration and action.

The yeas and nays on the motion were moved and ordered.

Mr. Little spoke against opening the whole subject anew.

Messrs. Otis and Perry supported the motion, and Messrs. Morse of Bath and Hart of Portland, opposed it—after which the motion prevailed by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas 62, nays 60.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, moved an amendment, reprobating the distribution policy generally, and denouncing the late act of Congress in particular.

Mr. Morse opposed it and called the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

Mr. Bellamy supported it.

Mr. Abbot opposed the amendment, as not being sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Little explained why he had no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Otis, Mr. Goodwin so modified his amendment as to read as follows:

The State of Maine having become entitled to receive from the general government certain sums of money by virtue of the late law of the United States, authorizing a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among the several States, this Legislature hereby fully and unequivocally protest that its authorization, by the following act, of the receipt, by this State of its proportion of the said distribution money, shall in no case be taken or considered as an approval by this State, of the principles or provisions of the said distribution law.

Mr. Abbot had no objection to the amendment in and of itself, as it expressed his views fully. But he doubted the necessity of attaching it to a mere measure of finance, like this resolve proposing as it did simply to authorize an agent to receive certain moneys. This was the view taken of the question, by the Finance Committee. He, however, had no objection to the amendment, if the House desired its adoption.

Mr. Little raised a question of order, which was that the same amendment having been yesterday rejected, it could not be again offered, or presented except by a reconsideration of that vote.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be in order, remarking that it was not the same amendment as that yesterday rejected, which coupled this proposition with another, viz. the treaty.

Mr. Little took an appeal and maintained that the decision of the chair was incorrect.

Messrs. Abbot and Brown of Windham, spoke in favor of the correctness of the decision of the chair.

Mr. Little said he was somewhat shaken in his views of the point, and withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Otis advocated the amendment.

Mr. Little opposed it at some length.

Mr. Abbot said that in the present attitude of the question, and considering the opinion of many members, who believed they could not vote for the reception of the money without sanctioning the distribution policy, he hoped the amendment would be adopted. He himself did not believe that our silence on this subject could be fairly so construed; but as others thought otherwise, he trusted the amendment would prevail.

Mr. A. replied to Mr. Little.

Mr. Severance opposed the amendment, and replied to Mr. Abbot.

Mr. Morse of Bath, followed on the same side.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Perry of Oxford, Gould of Emden, and Pool of Standish, the question was taken and the amendment adopted, as follows: yeas 81 nays 44.

Mr. Little moved a division, so as to take the question on that part of the bill which embraced the amendment just adopted, first, and it was so divided. The first branch of the resolve (or the protest portion of it) was adopted by a vote of 70 in favor, to 30 against. The second remaining portion was then adopted without a division. So the resolve passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Cary laid on the table the following resolve:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the President of the United States, that the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, is attempting to collect from citizens of this State, and others, bonds belonging to the "disputed territory fund" so called, (which were given for lumber cut under permits from the States of Maine and Massachusetts), in contravention of the treaty of Washington; and request the President to remonstrate with the British Minister against said proceeding; and to insist on the execution of the stipulation of the treaty,

which provides that any bonds or sureties appertaining thereto, [the disputed territory fund] shall be paid and delivered over to the government of the U. States; and to take such measures relating to the matter, as to him may seem fit to cause the treaty stipulations to be carried into effect, that the citizens of this State may be saved any further aggravation from that source. Rules suspended read twice, and passed to be engrossed.

The Apportionment Bill then came up in order, and the question was on laying on the table and printing the amendment offered by Mr. Dana.

Mr. Dana withdrew his motion to lay on the table and print.

Mr. Cary then moved to commit the minority bill and also Mr. Dana's amendment, to a Select Committee of seven with instructions to report to-morrow.

Adopted by consent and Messrs. Cary, Patterson, Dana, Smart, Sawtelle, Millett and Rodwell appointed the Committee.

IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Miles Fowler and Jane Fowler, was read a third time.

Mr. Otis called for a statement of facts.

Mr. Abbot said it appeared in evidence before the committee, that the parties were married some 30 years ago—that about 20 years ago, some difficulties arose between them, which continued to increase until about 7 years since, at which time an open rupture took place, and the wife concluded to keep a separate establishment, which she has done ever since, refusing all intercourse with her husband; both conversational and otherwise;—whereby for the space above mentioned, Mr. Fowler has been cut off from all the privileges and advantages usually pertaining to the marital state. In view of these facts, the committee came to the conclusion, that the happiness of the individuals concerned, and the good of the community, concurred in requiring a divorce of the parties, and that the Legislature ought to grant it, provided it possessed the power. That it did possess the power, in this case, he had no doubt. By a decision of the Supreme Court, it had been settled that the Legislature possessed the power to grant divorces except where jurisdiction of the particular case had been given to the Court. He maintained that this was not a case where the Supreme Court had jurisdiction—and therefore the Legislature might properly act. Mr. A. stated that Mr. Fowler had given bonds to convey to the wife in case of divorce granted, property to the amount of \$9000.

After discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Smart presented the report of the Select Committee on the apportionment.

Mr. Cary said that there was a bare majority on the Committee in favor of the report presented by Mr. Smart, and he believed it was the intention of the minority to present their views.

Mr. Parris (to give an opportunity to the minority to report and also that the Bill already presented might be well understood) moved to lay on the table and print 500 copies. Agreed to.

Mr. Williamson of Pittston, called up the Bill to divorce Miles and Jane Fowler.

Mr. Prince of Buckfield, advocated the passage of the Bill, maintaining that this was not a case of desertion which would justify the Supreme Court in decreeing a divorce.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Paine, Williamson, Mitchell, Abbot, Hichborn, Little, Frye, Otis, Lyman, Hodgman, and Morse Bath, participated—Mr. Paine withdrew his motion to refer the Bill to the next Legislature, and moved its indefinite postponement. Lost—yeas 30, nays 86.

Mr. Mitchell moved the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The bill then passed to be engrossed as follows: Yeas 90 Nays 33.

The Bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress being under consideration, Mr. Parris spoke in continuation of his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Bridgman moved to amend the amendment, by taking the town of Vinalhaven from Waldo and Somerset and putting it with Hancock, Washington and Aroostook.

Mr. B. supported his motion, contending that the business relations of this town were entirely with the Eastern District.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

IN HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Perkins of Lewiston, by leave, laid on the table, a bill to protect citizens of Maine; which, on motion of Mr. Otis, was referred to the Select Committee on Slavery.

Resolved in favor of colored citizens of Maine, (instructing our delegation in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the laws of the Southern States, which authorize the imprisonment and sale into slavery of colored men when going into those ports.) Mr. Chapman moved the reference of the resolve to the Committee on the Judiciary. Messrs. Hart, Paine, Morse, Severance, Goodwin, Mitchell, and Wood of Winthrop, opposed the motion, and Messrs. Otis, Chapman, Abbot, Lyman, and Pales, advocated it.

Mr. Severance then moved to lay the resolve on the table. Lost—33 to 52.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary then prevailed.

Message from the Governor was received and read, transmitting a communication from the Hon. Reuel Williams, resigning his seat as Senator in Congress, to take effect from and after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Lyman of Lubec, from the Select Committee on the Apportionment, reported a bill, (the minority bill of the Senate) distributing the State for Representatives to Congress. Also a minority report, signed by five of the Committee,

viz: Messrs. Lyman, Perry, Bradbury, Jewett, and Otis—accompanied by a bill (similar to the bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Dana) both of which were read twice and to-morrow assigned. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Bill (yesterday introduced by Mr. Haines of Burnham) to abolish the office of Attorney General, was taken up and read twice.

Mr. Morse of Bath, was not prepared to vote for the bill and called for information showing that the office could be abolished without detriment to the interest of the State.

Mr. Otis of St. George, maintained that the office ought to be abolished, as a useless expense. The duties could be as well performed by the several county Attorneys, as indeed they were to a great extent now. The county attorney of Lincoln had usually performed most of the labors devolving by law on the Attorney General. By abolishing this office, a saving of \$1000 to the State would be effected, and the public interest would be as well subserved. He was prepared to vote for the bill.

Mr. Chapman of Nobleboro, said that if the office were abolished and its duties imposed on the several county Attorneys, it would become necessary to raise their salaries, to meet this increased burthen. He did not consider the office of much utility—but he was not altogether prepared to act, and that the subject might be properly adjusted, he moved its reference to the Select Committee on retrenchment.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

In House. The Speaker laid before the House the following Message:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report made to me on the 9th inst. by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the present and prospective condition of the finances.

You will perceive from it that even if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for current year shall prove not to have been overrated, and the expenditure be restrained within the estimates, the Treasury will be exhausted before the close of the year, and that this will be the case, although authority should be given to the proper Department to reissue Treasury notes.—But the state of facts existing at the present moment cannot fail to awaken a doubt whether the amount of the revenue for the respective quarters of the year will amount to the estimates, nor is it entirely certain that the expenditures which will be authorized by Congress, may not exceed the aggregate sum which has hitherto been assumed as the basis of the Treasury calculations.

Of all the duties of the Government none is more sacred and imperative than that of making adequate and ample provision for fulfilling with punctuality, its pecuniary engagements and maintaining the public credit inviolate. Any failure in this respect, not produced by unforeseen causes, could not but be regarded by our common constituents as a serious neglect of the public interests. I feel it, therefore, to be an indispensable obligation, while so much of the session yet remains unexpired as to enable Congress to give the subject the consideration which its great importance demands, most earnestly to call its attention to the propriety of making further provision for the public service of the year.

The proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature, but it is the duty of the Executive to keep Congress duly advised of the state of the Treasury, and to admonish it of any danger which there may be ground to apprehend of a failure in the means of meeting the expenditures authorized by law.

I ought not, therefore, to dissemble my fears, that there will be a serious falling off in the estimated proceeds, both of the customs and the public lands. I regard the evil of disappointment in these respects as altogether too great to be risked, if by any possibility, it may be entirely obviated.

While I am far from objecting, under present circumstances, to the recommendation of the Secretary that authority be granted him to reissue Treasury notes, as they shall be redeemed, and other suggestions which he has made upon the subject, yet it appears to me to be worthy of grave consideration, whether more permanent and certain supplies ought not to be provided.—The issue of one note in redemption of another is not the payment of a debt which can only be made, and must be made in the end, by some form of public taxation.

I cannot forbear to add that in a country so full of resources, of such abundant means, if they be but judiciously called out, the revenues of the Government, its credit, and its ability to fulfill all its obligations, ought not to be made dependent on temporary expedients, or on calculations of an uncertain character.

The public faith in this as in all things else ought to be placed beyond question and beyond contingency.

The necessity of further and full provision for supplying the wants of the Treasury will be more urgent, if Congress, at its present session, should adopt no plan for facilitating the financial operations of the Government and improving the currency of the country.

By the aid of a wise and efficient measure of that kind, not only would the internal business and prosperity of the country be revived and invigorated, but important additions to the amount of revenue arising from importation might also be confidently expected. Not only does the present condition of things, in relation to currency and commercial exchanges, produce severe distressing embarrassments in the business and pursuits of individuals, but its obvious tendency is to create also a necessity for the imposition of the new burdens of taxation in order to secure the Government and the country against discredit, from the failure of means to fulfill the public engagements.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 13th, 1843.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 9, 1843.

Sir: Pursuant to your direction, I have the honor to submit my view of the prospective condition of this Department for the current year:

The balance of the Treasury on the 1st of January last, appears as well as can be ascertained at this time to have been \$2,410,041 72.

The estimated receipts during the year 1843, are as follows:

Customs \$13,000,000 00

Lands 2,500,000 00

Miscellaneous sources 100,000 00

Loans & treasury notes 4,883,358 36

\$20,483,358 36

Aggregate of means \$23,323,400 08

The estimate of expenditure during the year is as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous \$4,445,122 00

Military service, &c. 9,286,428 00

Naval service 7,881,223 00

Interest on loan & treasury notes 1,320,000 00

\$22,932,773 00

Estimated balance on 1st January, 1844, \$300,627 08

It will be seen that this estimate makes no provision for the amounts which may be required to meet the appropriations for private bills, or other objects beyond the official estimates, nor for the redemption of Treasury notes, of which there are \$11,068,997 69 outstanding and redeemable during the year 1843. Of these, the whole except \$2,502,300 56 carry interest after maturity, and will not probably be presented for redemption. But the sum of \$2,402,300 56, on which the interest ceases after the year from the date of issue, will require to be provided for, and will not only absorb the balance of \$300,627 08, but will need a further supply of upwards of two millions to maintain the public credit. I have proposed to the Finance Committee of Congress to place these notes on the same footing in regard to interest as the other issues and to authorize the Department to reissue such Treasury notes as may be redeemed previous to July, 1844. Should this proposition be adopted by Congress, the estimated balance of \$300,627 08 will remain unaffected, except by such appropriations as may be made beyond the estimates.

Believing it necessary that some further provision should be made by Congress for the purpose of ensuring an amount of receipts that will enable the Treasury to meet punctually all demands that are likely to be made upon it, I have this day addressed a communication to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending duties upon tea and coffee, together with several other articles which appeared to be proper subjects of taxation. However desirable it may be to avoid this resort, it was thought to be imperatively called for by the condition of the finances and the state of the public credit.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. FORWARD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Retrenchment of pay of members of Congress, &c.

The House resumed, in committee of the Whole, the bill having in view this object. Numerous propositions were submitted, and the bill was finally amended in the following form, viz: That in lieu of the daily pay and mileage now allowed by law, each Senator, Representative and Delegate, shall receive \$8 a day for his actual attendance in the House, except in case of sickness of himself or family, or unless excused by the House, and four dollars for every twenty miles of travel; the distance from their residence to be determined by the Post office books.—Should the session extend beyond five months, for all the time exceeding two months, six dollars a day shall be allowed; if longer than seven months, four dollars only shall be allowed for the remainder of the session. The presiding officers of both Houses, as at present, to receive double per diem. Constant journeys are to be ended. [This will prevent Senators from charging mileage when an Executive session is called by the President immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to confirm nominations, etc., in which case, Senators receive thousands of dollars constantly for travelling hundreds of miles, as if they had been at home and returned, whereas their journey has only been from the messrooms to the Capitol.] The offices of Solicitor and Register of the Land office are abolished, and the duties of them are to be performed by the Commissioner, or the Clerk whom he may select for that purpose.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

In SENATE. Mr. Rives brought up his resolutions against the project of assumption of the State debts, and a long and interesting debate on the subject is likely to be the consequence.

Mr. Rives urged the necessity of declaring the sense of the Senate on this subject. It was due to the State and to ourselves, inasmuch as the subjects had been brought to our notice, to declare our opinions against the scheme of assumption.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, offered resolutions in favor of assumption, in effect, as substitutes for Mr. Rives's.

A motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday; but it did not prevail—yeas 19, nays 22.

And the Senate adjourned.

In HOUSE. Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill from the Senate and that of the House for the settlement of Oregon, with a recommendation that they do not pass.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

In SENATE. The resolution of Mr. Rives on the assumption of the State debts coming up, Mr. Barrow moved to lay them on the table. The motion was lost—20 to 22.

The subject was then opened afresh for debate, and debated all day—the democrats contending that it was a duty which the Senate owed to the citizens and governments of the indebted States to declare to them, at once and for all, that the general government could do nothing for their relief, and that their only reliance was upon their own industry, and the rendering available their

own resources. The whigs argued that it would be time enough to say all this when the question came up directly before the Senate. Public opinion would enforce its own laws, and the passage of these resolutions would seem like an attempt to preclude its formation or progress, an attempt which, if made, past experience had proved must be futile and vain.

At last, on motion of Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, the whole subject was postponed until the first Monday of Dec. next.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1843.

ASSUMPTION SCHEME.

During the campaign of '40 the Whigs were charged with favoring the assumption of the State Debts by the United States. This charge they indignantly repelled—denying that there was any truth in it. Notwithstanding this denial there were many who believed that the foreign creditors of the States were making insidious attempts to gain adherents to this policy. This belief is ripening into reality. Recent events begin to mature and bring to light former opinions. Schemes too bold, too daring, too stupendous and visionary to be countenanced for a moment, are not only tolerated by some, but heartily embraced.—This one, if carried into effect, is destined to produce a greater crash in its downfall, (for all paper schemes have a downfall,) than that of the "Continental Currency," or the U. S. Bank. The following shows the introduction of this subject into the House of Representatives on the 17th inst.—

"The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion to print ten thousand copies of the adverse reports on the memorials asking for an issue of two hundred millions of Government stock.

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, after presenting a memorial from three hundred and thirteen citizens of Carroll county, Maryland, asking for an issue of two hundred millions of Government stock, proceeded to address the House. In the course of his remarks, he said that, as he had predicted last session, a great issue would soon be made in this Union—between republicanism and republicanism. Gentlemen may endeavor to avoid it; but they could not, for it was fast rushing into the public councils and press, and was being rapidly brought to the consideration of the public mind. He complained of the report of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, who, while they admitted the great distress which prevailed in the pecuniary condition of the States, and the ease with which the Government could relieve them, expressed their opinion that the prayer of the memorialists, asking for an issue of two hundred millions of stock, ought not to be granted! The other wing of the committee—the minority—had taken the ground that, to favor the memorialists, would jeopard the safety and peace of the Union; and had held up nullification as a scarecrow to frighten those who might be disposed to support the proposition! At the last session, when a question was taken on this subject, there were but two in favor of it. Himself and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Gentry,) who like a gallant and proud knight in the proud days of chivalry, marched through the aisle with him on a division of the House. [A voice: "Like a pilgrim going to Mecca."] He himself felt, while also walking up the aisle—and he might say it without irreverence to the morality of this House, [a laugh]—like Lot did when he walked for the last time through the streets of Sodom and Gomorrah. Both parties then tried to squeeze the question out; but, notwithstanding, the plan proposed was fast gaining friends among all parties—both Whig and Loco Foco."

"The sage old veteran Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer begins to sound the alarm. He says,—

"Henceforth, then, let it be understood as the shibboleth of the great Whig organ in Washington, that assumption is to be the order of the day—the great Whig measure; and let the brokers and stockholders of England heed it, that they may contribute 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 millions to carry on the Whig campaign of 1844, and elect Mr. Clay their President. The Bank of the United States, which furnished the sinews of war to the Coonskins in 1810, is now dry; and the English stockholders must furnish the ways and means for carrying on the war, and paying the pipelayers.—Their virtue will be its own reward. Elect the Whigs, and they will assume the two hundred millions of the State Stock. It will rise once from 70 or 80 to par, or above it. It might, therefore, prove a good barrier to the British capitalists—as, for every dollar they pay, they might receive ten or twenty times the amount.—'We cry wolf, wolf.' One wolf was upon the flock in 1840; and, unless we take care, we may have another equally fierce wolf in 1844."

POSSESSION OF OREGON.

A Bill has passed the Senate, by a very close vote, making provision for the settlement of Oregon Territory. This is just and right, and proper. It has, however, been opposed with great warmth. It was argued that if the U. S. Government extended its jurisdiction and laws over this region, it would bring on a war with England. This argument has been properly met by presenting the fact that the land was ours, and that we had as clear a title to it as we have to any that is inhabited and included in the U. States. Consequently there can be no legitimate cause for war.

But England has a company of Fur Traders on the coast of the Pacific—about the Columbia River, which has been in possession of the land for a long time. They have settlements there, Forts, Trading houses, &c. The Bill which has passed the Senate will make these English traders our citizens, obliging them to conform to U. States instead of British Laws. This, we predict, will not be submitted to without opposition. But when will there be less?

England claims this land about the Columbia River as here, and has settled it as such. We claim it as ours—ours by conquest—ours by Treaty, and ours by right; but we have done nothing to protect our citizens who might go there, or to extend our jurisdiction over it. Shall we now, after so many years of apathy, permit the British claim to ripen into a right and let it be negotiated away like that claimed in the late dispute? It is to be hoped that our Representatives as well as Senators will better serve the honor of the nation.

These remarks have been suggested by the Report of J. Q. Adams, in the House of Representatives, recommending that the Bill should not pass. This recommendation is just what we might expect from a man who is

"Every thing by starts and nothing long;" but it is very unfit for the basis of any action on the part of the House. We wish to see the Oregon in our possession, in deed, as it is now by right, and the limit of what is ours and what is Great Britain's absolutely defined. Then we may know what to call our own.

MISCELLANY.

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW. In a certain town in Normandy, the authorities (for divers good reasons thereunto moving), thought proper to issue a proclamation to the effect that none of the worthy inhabitants, under a severe penalty, should stir abroad after sunset without a lantern. Well, it chanced in the very same evening a man was seized and taken incontinent before the dispenser of justice, to be dealt with according to the new law.

'I am exceedingly sorry,' said the chief officer recognizing the individual, 'that a citizen of your respectability and station should be the first to infringe the new regulation.'

'I would not willingly do so,' said the man coolly.

'Have you not read it?' 'Certainly,' replied the captured party, 'but may have unfortunately misunderstood it. Will Monsieur oblige me by reading it, that I may learn of what I am guilty?'

The officer graciously complied, and after glibly running over the verbose preamble, came to the point 'no inhabitant shall stir abroad after sunset without a lantern,' which he certainly delivered with peculiar emphasis, to the admiration of the fellow who had taken the man into custody, and was twirling his fingers, impatient to receive his moiety of the fine.

'I have a lantern, Monsieur,' firmly contended the man, holding it up to view.

'Yes, but there is no candle in it,' replied the officer, with a smile.

'The proclamation does not mention a candle, I believe, Monsieur,' replied the cunning fellow, most respectfully.

'A candle—but of course—' began the informer, trembling lest he should lose the fish he had hooked.

'It does not mention a candle: and I contend, Monsieur, I have not infringed the law,' persisted the quibbler. 'The words are—without a lantern—and here it is.'

'Hem!' cried the officer, endeavoring to conceal the confusion occasioned by his defeat pouring over the copy of the proclamation. 'I must confess there is an omission, and I am happy to give you the benefit of it. The case is dismissed.'

The informer was not only defeated, but rather alarmed, when the prisoner called to mind a certain act which rendered him, the aforesaid informer, liable to heavy damages for false imprisonment, &c., and the poor fellow was fain to avert the infliction of an action of the law by disbursing a certain sum in hard cash to the accused.

But to! on the next evening, he again encountered his 'dear acquaintance,' and to his infinite delight, he beheld the same unilluminated lantern in his hand; for an amended proclamation had been issued that morning, with the words 'that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle therein.'

The informer chuckled at the ignorance of the man who had so coolly victimized him on the preceding night, and with a heart beating with the desire of revenge, and a certain prospect of the restitution of the mulct which he had suffered, he with a sneering politeness requested the honor of his company to the justice-room.

'Really, it is impossible to resist the amiable importunity of a gentleman who pays such delicate compliments and—such good coin!' replied the man; and away he walked chatting good-humoredly and joking with his delighted captor.

'What, again?' cried the officer.

'I hope Monsieur will do me the honor to remember that my former appearance here was not only against my inclination, but against the law,' said the prisoner.

'Really, these proceedings are very vexatious, and—'

'Have you read the proclamation?' interrupted the officer.

'Monsieur did me the favor to read it only last night, and—'

'I will read again for your edification,' replied the officer; and he looked furtively at the informer, who could scarcely contain himself for very joy.

The amended proclamation was read. The accused stood placidly smiling at the rigmarole verbiage; but when the officer read the concluding words 'that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle,' he started.

'Hal!' cried the informer; unable longer to restrain his feelings.

'How very, very fortunate!' cried the delinquent, and quickly opening his lantern, continued, 'Lo! here is a candle. How fortunate!'

'But it is not lighted!' exclaimed the informer with an uncontrollable agitation. 'It is not lighted nor has it been as the wick itself proves!'

'Lantern and candle! a lantern and a candle!' repeated the man. 'I appeal to the justice of Monsieur, that there was not such a word as lighted candle in any part of that respective document.'

This was a clencher! The parties were completely outwitted; while to abate the fever of the informer's extraordinary excitement, the man charitably repeated the 'bleeding' which he had so effectually performed on the former occasion. Of course, the lawyers lost no time in 'amending' the amended proclamation, and inserted lighted before the word 'candle.'

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

Will be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., for ready pay only.

W. E. GOODNOW, 241f

Now, Dec. 26, 1842.

THEODORE MERRILL

Has just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

NOVELTY DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAMOY CLOTHS,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet,

SHAWLS GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk,

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order Oxford, Nov. 1841.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum, and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things, however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished. Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians, and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured. With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was completely cured, and has since enjoyed perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

It will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and such as half good for the hair, or Jack-scurf, &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly used.

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this island by using your Compound. In fact, in no instance where I have used it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Truants' Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for Salt Rheum. It has effected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUANTS' COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Truants. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual cures to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public eye. It is much to be desired that a number of our families had done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Truants will not suffer his care in the preparation to abate a simple cure, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathsome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have received, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from its medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr. TRUANTS has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Truants has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been simply and modestly presented, and the name of the discoverer not being known, and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, (take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Truants, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, (take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr. Nath'l Sway. Thomas Dannel. William Gardner. Elwell Robinson. Jesse Russell. A. L. Simpson. W. T. Russell. James Hamilton. Aaron Donnell. Henry C. Donnell. Martin Anderson. Thos. F. L. Webb. Elisha Higgins. Luke Lambert. H. B. Webb, Jr. Truants' Compound is sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway.

Agents for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crocker; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Cline; Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Ois. C. Jones; Sweden, Waterford, Jehuam Goodnow; Albany, Lovjoy.

Price.—One Dollar, with full directions. All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

Wm. B. TRUANTS, copy 43

March 1, 1842.

Dec. 20, 1842.

1000 DOZ. FLAX SEED

1000 DOZ. BEANS

1000 BUSHELS OF OATS

are sold in Portland.

and all other goods as cheap

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\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty: such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York; Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hosack, and Dr. Landin, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Gen. Ball's—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia, in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Lame Sprites, Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrhs, Consumptive Coughs, Hemorrhoids, Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all the numerous complaints of the bowels are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of evils, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy system is in union, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstructions and assist nature in its vital laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.

Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.

Frederick, H. C. Russell.

Brownfield, E. C. Rice.

Hartford, E. C. Rice.

Woodstock, J. Bicknell.

North Paris, Houghton & Babes.

South Paris, O. H. Paine.

Norway, W. E. Goodnow.

Oxford, W. E. Goodnow.

Canton Point, J. Hearnsey.

Canton Mills, A. Barrows.

Dixfield, C. L. Eastis.

Mexico, J. M. Duff.

Portland, E. C. Rice.

Rumford, A. K. Drapp, O. G. Bolster.

East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.

Hartford, W. Hall.

Jacksonville, C. Howe.

Porter, E. Blane, Jr.

Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

G. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

1842

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842.

tf 26

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—(R. BUTE, M. D., 1842.)

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation, General Debility, Asthma, Inflammation, Whooping Cough, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely arrested the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands of all classes—in cases of the most dangerous Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical officers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balm is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF. A single bottle will reveal its combining virtues, and open up the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE CONSUMPTION.

The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balm, only \$1 per bottle, with full directions. Disposition on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, Sole Agent for the United States.

COURT STREET

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

Dec. 26, 1842.

341f

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff, PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842.

41

SAMUEL F. MARBLE, DEPUTY SHERIFF, FOR THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND & OXFORD, POLAND, ME.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's P. O. Pills.

April 1, 1842.

copy 59353



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balm, what food, drink, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balm, Possessing the restorative virtues of many Herbs and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Travelers, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[copy 621]

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, purifies the blood, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the causes of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated hum